

The EDITH *and* LORNE PIERCE
COLLECTION *of* CANADIANA



Queen's University at Kingston

Historical Sketch of the Lodge of Antiquity

A. F. and A. M., No. 1, G.R.Q.

Formerly Lodge of Social and Military Virtues,
No. 227, I.C., Instituted March 4, 1752,
in the 46th British Regiment, now
the 2nd Battalion Duke of
Cornwall's Light Infantry

By

J. Beamish Saul, P.M.

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Montreal

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PREFACE

In sketching the history of a Military Lodge it necessarily follows that in order to present an intelligent view one must trace the operations of the regiment with which it has been identified.

In following this course the writer has deemed it expedient, not merely to note the engagements in which the regiment has taken part, but also to make it more interesting by giving a short account of the actual operations and results drawn from some of the historical writers, as also the actual journals of men who were on the spot, and who are acknowledged as being to a large extent fair and unbiased authorities of the events.

With these he has interwoven a few of the side lights gleaned by the way as he passes in review some of the stirring events of the past.

The writer is indebted for valuable data to the Historical Society, New York; Lenox Library, New York; Glen Falls, H. S., N.Y.; State Historian, Albany, N.Y.; Dartmouth, H. S., New Bedford; His. Society, New Jersey; Gould's Military Lodges; Crossle, P. G. L. Down; Dr. Chetwood Crawley, Mas. His., Dublin; Graham's Masonry in Quebec; J. Ross Robertson's History; Proceeding G. L. of Mass.; D. Ross McCord, K.C., Montreal; His Ex. Earl Grey, Ottawa; Benj. Sulte, Litterateur, Ottawa; Major Purdon, His. 47th Regiment; late A. Murray, P.M., some data from letters and minutes of Lodge; Proceedings G.L. of Va.; and also New South Wales; Canon's Military Records 46th Regiment; etc.; documents in the Archives of Lodge.

J. BEAMISH SAUL.

Montreal, Que.

Feast of St. John the Evangelist,

A. L. 5911, A. D. 1911.

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PREFACE

In writing the history of a literary society it is necessary to state at the very beginning that the author is not a student of the society, but a student of the literature which it has produced.

The history of the society is a history of the literature which it has produced. It is a history of the literature which it has produced, and it is a history of the literature which it has produced. It is a history of the literature which it has produced, and it is a history of the literature which it has produced.

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DEDICATION

To the

REVEREND FRANK CHARTERS, D.C.L.

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC, A. F. AND A. M.

In inscribing these researches into the history of this famous Lodge under its present title The Lodge of Antiquity No. 1, G.R.Q. and the oldest lodge in Canada, the author hopes that this revival of the dead past of fortitude and duty through war and peace, may prove an incentive to his brethren in keeping alive the true spirit of Freemasonry which cannot die, if the portals be well guarded in the present and the future.

Truth is mighty and must prevail.

J.B.S.

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THE LODGE OF ANTIQUITY

A. F. AND A. M No. 1, G. R. Q.

IN considering the upward trend of Freemasonry in some of the famous British regiments, the student will find much of romance interwoven with events of actual historic value of the prowess and kindness of heart of men long since passed away and otherwise forgotten.

In tracing the history of this Lodge, formerly the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues No. 227, which was attached to the 46th British regiment, it is necessary to follow the rise and movements of the regiment with which its name and career were associated for about a century.

The war of the Austrian succession, to which Great Britain lent its aid in maintaining Maria Theresa on the throne of Austria, having broken out in 1741, King George II. called to his standard seven additional regiments, one of which the 57th was raised by Colonel John Price, the command being later given to the Hon. Thomas Murray. It became known as "Murray's Bucks," and formed part of the forces serving in Scotland.

In the meantime the French supporting the claim of the Pretender to the British throne, his son Charles Edward appeared in arms in the Highlands, many clans rushing to his standard. He, by hasty movements, entered Edinburgh, which had surrendered, and taking up his quarters at Holyrood House, had his father proclaimed King of Great Britain and Ireland at the High Cross.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Royal troops, Sir John Cope, hastening from the north, encamped near the city, September 20th, 1745, when at Gladsmuir Heath they were attacked next morning by the Highlanders with great fury. The troops were put in disorder, many rushing from the field, and large numbers were killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The Bucks suffered severely, numbers of men and officers being taken prisoners.

After the defeat of the Royal forces, the Bucks moved further south, and in the following year, after the suppression of the rebellion at Culloden, embarked for Jersey.

On the conclusion of the seven years' war in 1748, many

of the regiments were disbanded, and on renumbering the 57th became the 46th.

The regiment was shortly after sent to Ireland, and on March 4th, 1752, a travelling warrant, No. 227, was issued by the Grand Lodge of Ireland to the masons in the corps, and as the Lodge was a Regimental one it accompanied the 46th all through its campaigns; and a history of the Lodge is practically a history of the Regiment.

The French in America, continuing their aggressions on territory claimed by the British, the 46th with other regiments sailed from Cork for Nova Scotia in May, 1757, doing duty there until the following year; and it is on record in Halifax that Lodge 227 was very active, doing good and effective work while associated with the brethren throughout the province.

Under the inspiration of Britain's great Minister Pitt, a plan of campaign was arranged to strike the French fortifications at Louisbourg, C.B., Lake Champlain, Quebec and Niagara, and for the carrying out of such operations it was settled that the Colonies should raise men, the home government assisting financially. While Britain would despatch a strong fleet with men and material, the provincials and regulars would co-operate in the different operations as planned, the strong fortification of Louisbourg being the first point of attack. Admiral Boscawen was in command of the fleet, while the land forces were under Major General Amherst with Whitmore, Lawrence and Wolfe as Brigadiers.

MONTCALM DEFEATS ABERCROMBIE AT TICONDEROGA.

About the same time another army under General Abercrombie, who had succeeded Lord Loudoun as Commander-in-Chief, was to operate against Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain. This force, consisting of about nine thousand Provincials, with some Indian allies, and six thousand Regulars and guns, assembled at Albany, and descending Lake George made an unsuccessful attack on Fort Ticonderoga, situated on a tongue of land in the lake, surrounded on three sides by water, and defended by the Marquis de Montcalm and General de Levis with about five thousand French troops and Indian auxiliaries. Abercrombie, without the aid of his artillery, which he had not brought up from the landing, threw his men against a formidable

abatis, made of felled trees piled on top of one another with the sharp branches outwards, blocking the approach to the fortification on the landside. After half a dozen determined charges, continuing for six or eight hours, they had to retire after much slaughter, the Black Watch reduced by half, while the 46th lost many men besides Lt.-Col. Beaver and six officers, one of whom, Captain Wynne, was an ancestor of one of our present members, the Major of the regiment, Eyre Massey, succeeding to the command.

Among the slain before the main attack was the second in command, Brigadier General Lord Howe, an officer of force, and highly esteemed by the army, a man with no swagger, and whom Pitt has specially named as second in command on account of his soldierly qualities to lead and command. On the following day Abercrombie and his army retreated up the lake on the return to Fort George.

This defeat of July 8, 1758, was the cause of much gloom, while Montcalm was hailed as a great soldier by his countrymen, and justly so.

LOUISBOURG CAPTURED.

The glory of the victory was short lived when it became known that the great fortification of Louisbourg, after a noble defence, had surrendered to Amherst July 26, 1758, in which action Wolfe had taken a distinguished part.

The brave young officer, Brigadier General Viscount Howe, who fell at Ticonderoga, was so regretted by Massachusetts that money was voted by its Provincial assembly to erect a monument in Westminster Abbey to his memory, and in 1900 a library was built by the people of Ticonderoga and named The Black Watch Memorial Hall, in honor of the famous regiment, which was so decimated in the fierce struggle with the French; and on the dedication in 1906 of a memorial tablet presented by the officers of the Black Watch, Major Wilson Farquharson, D.S.O., of the famous regiment, together with a large detachment of the Fifth Royal Highlanders of Canada (Lieutenant Colonel John Carson), who wear the same uniform as the Black Watch, accompanied by its pipe band from Montreal, showed by their presence a renewal of the friendship which existed when Colonial and regular British forces were united in defending the country against its foes.

From the forces at Fort George, Abercrombie detached

three thousand men under Colonel Bradstreet, who, pushing on to Oswego, and crossing Lake Ontario, speedily captured Fort Frontenac with all its shipping and supplies in the following month, August, 1758.

FRENCH FREEMASONRY.

Of General Putnam, of Connecticut, a prominent general in the Revolutionary forces, Lossing writes: "General Israel Putnam's testimony to French freemasonry. After the defeat at Ticonderoga, Major Putnam in the British service, with some rangers, was scouting near Fort St. Ann, when they were suddenly attacked by French and Indians under M. Molang, when Putnam was confronted by a giant savage, and missing fire was captured and bound to a tree and later marched with the band through the forest, when the savages halted, and binding him with withes to a tree, fagots were collected, the torch applied, and all hope gone, when M. Molang passing near recognized a chance last sign from the doomed man, rushed up, scattered the brands, untied the cords, and sent him to Montcalm at Ticonderoga, when he was later exchanged at Montreal. Putnam ever after maintained that he owed his life to his French brother Molang, and shortly after a lodge, bearing the name of Molang, was formed at Crown Point." After the fall of Louisbourg, Wolfe returned to England, and being appointed to command the land operations against Quebec, he sailed with the fleet of Admiral Saunders the following spring, Monckton, Townshend and Murray being his brigadiers.

In the meantime Lieutenant General Amherst took over the command of the army of General Abercrombie for a renewed attack of the fortifications on Lake Champlain, and later, if possible, to form a junction with Wolfe in the attack on Quebec.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT NIAGARA.

The campaign against Fort Niagara was entrusted to General Prideaux, the 46th forming part of this expedition, which comprised regulars with artillery, together with provincials of New York and several of the five nations (Indians) under Sir William Johnson, Bart.

This force arrived at Niagara early in July, 1759, the fortress being defended by Captain Pouchot, an experienced ar-

tillery officer who had served in Europe and America, with some five hundred men and Indians.

Pouchot called to his assistance French and Indian forces from the neighbouring posts.

Prideaux, being killed by the bursting of a mortar during the investment, the command reverted to Sir Wm. Johnson, a brave and resourceful officer (who had already won renown for the British flag by defeating the French under Baron Dieskau (a masonic brother) at Lake George and winning a baronetcy, and was the trusted friend and adviser of the Mohawk Indians) and to Colonel Massey was committed the command of the troops to oppose the relieving forces which were approaching the Fort. He, with about five hundred men from the 46th and other regulars, also the Indians with the Mohawk chief Brant, met a force of some eighteen hundred French regulars, Canadians and Indians under Colonel d'Aubry, of Detroit, as they were approaching the Fort. These he steadily attacked on the front while the Indians struck them on the flanks and signally defeated them, taking many prisoners including the French officers; and to the skill of Colonel Massey, Sir W. Johnson in his despatch to General Amherst attributed the honor of the day.

Pouchot, finding further defense useless, surrendered the next day July 25th, 1759, with all his officers, MM. d'Aubry, deLinieres, deRepentigny, Marin, etc. A number of the prisoners were sent to New York in charge of a detachment of the 46th; Pouchot being later exchanged took post at Fort Levi on Lake Ontario.

Most of the British forces occupied the Niagara district until the following spring, and the tradition in the regiment which was stationed there later says that the masons of the 46th held many successful meetings during the winter and spring.

THE MOHAWK CHIEF.

Joseph Brant (Thyendinega), the Mohawk chief above mentioned, was the faithful adherent of the British cause to the close of his life, and much has been written about him. Stone, in his "Border Wars" and other writers tell us that he was born on the banks of the Ohio river about 1740, and educated in Connecticut, where he had been sent by Sir William Johnson. He went to Canada in 1775, where he was given a commission as Captain by Sir Guy Carleton, serving

under him in the campaign on the Canadian frontier and Lake Champlain. He visited England in 1776, and was made a mason in London at the "Falcon," his certificate dated 1776, which is still in possession of his descendants, being signed by Jas. Heseltine, Grand Secretary. When introduced at the Court of George III., who presented him with a Masonic apron, he proudly declined to kiss the King's hand, but remarked that he would gladly thus salute the Queen.

On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, the American Commissioners asked Dr. Wheelock, who had taught him as a boy, to write Brant, reminding him of his early days, and asking for his friendship or the neutrality of the Mohawks. The Chief thanked him for his good wishes, recalling happy hours spent under the Doctor's roof, that he could not forget the prayers at family devotion, and the good preceptor's petition, so often repeated, "That they might be able to live as good subjects, to fear God, and honor the King;" such petitions so often repeated could never be effaced from his memory."

During the war his estates on the Mohawk river were harried and seized and his people scattered, when the British Government gave them large grants of land on the Grand River in Western Canada, and the present city of Brantford sprang up where some of Colonel (unattached) Brant's descendants still live, and a few years ago a statue was erected in the city, which owes its name to the great Mohawk chief, who wore the gold medal of George III., and who never during his warring days forgot his Masonic lessons.

AMHERST OCCUPIES TICONDEROGA.

Montcalm, who continued to hold Lake Champlain, learning that the British were about to advance from different points, hastened to the protection of Quebec and Montreal, leaving General Bourlemaque in command at Ticonderoga, while Amherst, pushing his way up Lake Champlain and advancing to Ticonderoga, took possession without much difficulty, as Bourlemaque, with most of the French forces had retired to Crown Point, which they dismantled and pushed on to the Canadian frontier, while the British, halting at Crown Point, began rebuilding the fort, and the season being now advanced, the troops were not moved further north, the Commander-in-Chief returning to New York.

QUEBEC WON.

The siege of Quebec, under Major General Wolfe and Admiral Saunders, dragging along with little apparent hope of success, the thought of meeting the French troops on the heights of Abraham no sooner took possession of Wolfe than it was put into operation. The heights were scaled, and the British flag flew, never to be lowered, while the brave Commanders Wolfe and Montcalm shed their life's blood in the moment of victory and defeat, September 13th, 1759.

FIGHT AT SAINT FOYE.

Brigadier General Murray, who was left in command at Quebec, where during the winter scurvy and the severity of the season had greatly reduced the garrison, learning as the winter was breaking up that a large force of French and Indians under General de Levis was approaching, went out to meet them, when after a severe struggle at St. Foye and a loss of one thousand men he fell back within the fortifications, which he defended until the guns of the British ships "Lowestoff," "Vanguard" and "Diana," just arriving from sea, relieved the anxious defenders; when de Levis quickly abandoning the siege, as also his supplies and war material, made haste to join Governor Vaudreuil in the defence of Montreal, which was shortly to be attacked from three points, Haviland with three thousand five hundred coming up from Crown point, Murray with about two thousand five hundred from Quebec, being joined at Sorel by two regiments from Louisbourg, under Lord Rollo, while Amherst with a large force assembled at Oswego, where regulars, provincials and Indians from Niagara joined him.

This expedition of about eleven thousand men proceeded down Lake Ontario to Fort Levi on Isle Royale, which was defended by about three hundred men and Indians under the brave Pouchot, who for some days gallantly withstood the siege, but, the Fort being breached and with the loss of its best defenders, he surrendered to Colonel Massey of the 46th and his grenadiers. Pouchot being received with fitting courtesy by Amherst for his gallant defence.

MARQUIS DE VAUDREUIL CAPITULATES.

The expedition, after refitting, continued down the lake, when after losing a number of barges and about eighty men in the rapids, it landed at Lachine, and pushing forward to Montreal was joined by Haviland and Murray, when the Marquis de Vaudreuil, finding himself surrounded, capitulated September 8, 1760. The forts and all outlying garrisons, as by letters written by the Marquis for delivery to the different commanders, being included in the capitulations, and thus was Canada won.

Vaudreuil, his officers, men and prominent seigneurs, about four thousand in all, being furnished with free transportation to Europe, took shipping without delay. Many of the Provincial troops were released from service, and three British regiments sailed for home. Major Rogers, of New Hampshire, a man of great daring, with about three hundred of his Rangers, was sent west to receive the surrender of the French posts, while the Militia of the city gladly took the oath of allegiance to George II., and were shortly after found assisting the British forces in defence of Detroit (which was held by the gallant British officer, Major Gladwin) and other western posts, which had been attacked by Pontiac and his confederated Indian tribes, who at the instigation in part of traders and settlers at the distant posts, arose against any change, soon after the departure of the French.

Benj. Sulte, our Canadian litterateur, who in his writings gives details following the closing scenes of the capitulation thus ends his paragraph: "Et vovez ce qui arriva trois ans plus tard, cinq ou six cents Canadiens s'enrolaient pour marcher contre Pontiac en l'absence des troupes anglaises."

The French government of the country, having yielded to Great Britain, Brigadier General Gage was put in command at Montreal, Colonel Burton at Three Rivers, and Brigadier General Murray at Quebec, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Jeffrey Amherst, taking up his quarters in New York.

GENERAL AMHERST'S GALLANTRY.

The following incident recorded in the history of Lake St. Louis by Hon. Judge Girouard of the Supreme Court of Canada, taken from "Les memoires des Soeurs du Couvent de Lachine" may be of interest. "When in 1760 the Eng-

lish were marching on Montreal to complete by its capture the conquest of Canada, the two sisters at the Lachine mission were stricken with alarm both for themselves and the children under their care. Their fears were not unfounded, for General Amherst bivouacked at Lachine with the troops. At such a critical moment, M. Brassier, a priest of St. Sulpice and curé of Lachine, hastened to the general with his greetings. The latter granted him a most gracious reception, offering at the same time his services. Delighted with the unexpected turn of events, M. Brassier replied that he had nothing to ask of his Excellency saving protection for the two nuns devoted to the teaching of children. You may count upon it, said the general, and reassure the nuns upon that score. Whereupon he ordered two English soldiers to mount guard night and day at their threshold as a protection against insult and to prevent soldiers and Indians from entering; this severe step produced the full effect intended by General Amherst."

TEMPORARY REST FROM WAR.

Peace being now restored, the masonic brethren in the army of occupation at Montreal and Quebec, in which there were about a dozen lodges, must have had pleasant reunions, St. John the Evangelist being kept as a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing during the stay of Lodge No. 227 in Montreal and vicinity.

Colonel Massey, of the 46th, who had fought at Culloden, Ticonderoga, Niagara, etc., being transferred to his old regiment, the "Inniskillings," fought his way upwards, and, being raised to the Peerage in 1800 as Baron Clarina of Elm Park, County Limerick, died a full General and Marshall of the Army in Ireland. His son and great grandson were Generals in the army, the latter rising to fame in the Crimea and Indian mutiny. How many great commanders Ireland has given to the British Empire?

The following year, 1761, the 46th joined the expedition against the French West Indies under Major General Monckton, being commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John Young, a famous mason, who had done service at Louisbourg and Quebec with the "Royal Americans."

In the attack and capture of Martinique, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, the grenadiers of the 46th and others under Colonel Vaughan won much praise from the General in his despatches.

Spain having joined in the quarrel against England, we find the 46th attached to the forces under the Earl of Albemarle against Havana, which was attacked by our land and sea forces, when after a vigorous siege of some weeks the almost impregnable "Morro" fort was captured, and shortly after the island of Cuba with all its shipping was surrendered in August, 1762.

THE PEACE OF 1763.

The treaty of Fontainebleau, concluded at Paris, February, 1763, between France, Spain and Great Britain, ratified the cession of Canada and other French possessions, when certain islands in the West Indies were retained or restored, Spain passing to Great Britain, East and West Florida in restitution for the Havana, Manilla and other places which she had lost since the beginning of the war.

THE PONTIAC CONSPIRACY.

Following the peace, the 46th returned to North America in 1764, and we learn from the journal of Colonel Montessor who was engineer and surveyor for the British forces in America from 1755 to 1767, that the 46th were engaged around the Niagara and Detroit districts in 1764-5, where Pontiac and his confederated chiefs still continued their depredations, although Colonel Hy. Bouquet, an experienced Indian fighter, with a force of Royal Americans, several companies of The 42nd Highlanders and other troops, with some of the five Nation Indians, had already inflicted a severe check at Bushy Run in August, 1763. These fierce Indians roamed the country west of the lakes, settlers and traders were slaughtered, hundreds taken prisoners, outlying posts destroyed, until the masterly tactics of Colonel Bouquet and his force broke their power, made them restore captives, and peace was finally concluded at Oswego by Sir Wm. Johnson in 1766, at the instance of General Gage, who had succeeded Sir Jeffrey Amherst.

Colonel Montessor shows the 46th at Albany in 1766, and continuing says the regiment disembarked in June from sloops at New York, going into the barracks provided for them consisting of bare walls only, while in August he notes the 46th and Royal Artillery were continuing their field days.

In the following year the regiment returned to Great Britain and was stationed in Ireland for eight years.

DISTURBANCE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

Trouble having arisen between the American colonies and Britain, on the question of taxation, which led to collisions between the military and the people, being fanned by inflammatory addresses and snatches of doggerel verse, we are now led to the outbreak of hostilities between armed citizens and British troops in the fight at Lexington, April 19, 1775, to be followed in June by the battle of Bunkers Hill, which after a very severe struggle, was won by the British troops, although their loss was two to one of the Colonials, Colonel Joseph Warren, G. M., of Mass., losing his life in this engagement. Another great Mason engaged in the battle was Lord Rawdon, later Earl of Moira, and pro Grand Master of England, who closed his career as Viceroy of India and Marquis of Hastings.

GENERAL WASHINGTON TAKES COMMAND.

About this time Washington, on his appointment by the Continental Congress, took up the Command of the Colonial levies who were arriving in Boston, where a state of war existed until the following spring, when Major General Howe and his troops, evacuating the city, sailed for Halifax, the American Major General Putnam taking command of the place, and the struggle in reality commenced.

EARLY MILITARY CAREER OF WASHINGTON.

Washington, in the old French wars, was Colonel of the Virginia Militia, holding his commission from the Governor of the Colony, and later acting as aide-de-camp to Braddock in his disastrous expedition against Fort du Quesne in 1755, and again in command of the Virginians in the force sent against that post under General Forbes, of which they finally got possession. Washington and his command marched in November 25, 1758, to an almost deserted post, the French officer and his men having just retired down the river. The place was later named Fort Pitt in honor of the great Minister.

After this success Washington returned home and resigned his commission to the governor of Virginia, December, 1758, thus ending his early military career, having abandoned all hope of attaining rank in the regular army.

GENERAL HOWE IN COMMAND OF BRITISH.

The war of the Revolution having begun, and General Howe having been appointed to the command of the British forces, the fleet carrying the troops from Halifax arrived off New York harbor in June, and Howe fixed his headquarters at Staten Island where the 46th arrived from Ireland early in July and were brigaded with other regiments under Major General Grant, and thus some who had fought side by side in the previous war as friends and even visiting brethren of the Regimental Lodge were now ranged on opposite sides in a struggle in which Great Britain hoped to keep the population of the newly United States under her rule.

The fleet under Admiral Lord Howe, arriving about this time with additional British and Hessian troops, the forces now at the disposition of General Howe amounted to some twenty-five thousand men.

The Declaration of Independence was proclaimed in New York, which Washington occupied, and in the excitement of the hour the patriots tore down the equestrian statue of George III., which stood on Bowling Green, and committed other excesses. Washington in the meantime had fortified Brooklyn Heights, the American force of about ten thousand men being under the command of General Putnam with Sullivan and Sterling.

BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND.

General Howe, with an army of about eight thousand men, crossed at the narrows in boats and barges to Long Island, August 22, Major Generals Clinton, Earl Cornwallis and Grant commanding the several divisions, the Hessians being under General Von Heister.

The army, being put in motion on the 23rd to attack the enemy beyond the hills, Clinton and Cornwallis advanced on the right, Von Heister on the centre, Grant's column, of which the 46th formed part, moved up the Coast, the Americans chiefly occupying the passes between the hills.

Skirmishing and cannonading occurred at different points on the morning of the 27th, Grant's Column engaging Sterling. Clinton descended from the hills, and pushing Sullivan, whose rear had been broken by Cornwallis, on the Hessian bayonets, a fierce fight ensued, amid confusion and slaughter, the Americans escaping as best they could to their fortified lines at Brooklyn. Their loss was very severe, among the numer-

ous prisoners being Generals Sullivan and Sterling. Some five hundred of the British force were put *hors de combat*.

The Americans, abandoning their heavy guns, made a hasty but well executed retreat across the East River in boats to New York during a fog on the night of August 29, and Long Island was speedily reduced.

The regiment shared in the operations by which New York was occupied, from which Washington had hastily retired, leaving some troops with Putnam, and, resting his army at Haerlem Heights, he finally took up a position at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS.

The regiment formed part of the force which followed Washington up the country, meeting and defeating him at White Plains, October 28, and then *rendez-voused* at Dobbs Ferry.

CAPTURE OF FORT WASHINGTON.

After this engagement, continuing with Howe and Cornwallis, it took part in the siege of Fort Washington, which surrendered with twenty-eight hundred prisoners, November 16, but not without considerable loss to the British, principally Hessians under Von Rahl, Washington, in the meantime, leaving a part of his army with Major General Lee, crossed the Hudson.

WASHINGTON CROSSES THE DELAWARE—CAPTURE OF HESSIANS.

On the fall of the Fort, Cornwallis crossed the river with six thousand men, and taking possession of Fort Lee with the war material which had been hastily abandoned, followed Washington, who was advancing rapidly, through New Jersey to the Delaware river, which he crossed December 2.

In the meantime Cornwallis, moving down, crossed the Rariton and camped at Brunswick. Washington, later learning that Trenton was loosely garrisoned, recrossed the river, surprised and took prisoners a body of nine hundred Hessian troops, December 26, whose commander had fallen at the first onset.

These prisoners he brought to Philadelphia, thus giving

him great prestige and renewed courage for himself and his small and ill-provided army. Until this inroad by Washington, Sir Wm. Howe, with a large and well-disciplined army, was resting in security in New York with New Jersey at his feet, his troops being in control at Trenton, Princeton and Brunswick.

DEFEAT OF BRITISH AT PRINCETON.

Washington, whose force had been strengthened by the addition of Lee's column, which had been ordered to rejoin, hearing that the garrison at Trenton had been much reduced, again crossed the Delaware, January 3, with some four thousand men, and avoiding Cornwallis, who was coming up, pushed on to Princeton, and suddenly attacking the garrison there, drove it towards Brunswick, killing not a few and taking three hundred prisoners, the remaining force hurrying on to Brunswick, which the British continued to occupy.

Washington in the meantime having crossed the Rariton, made his winter quarters at Morristown, from which point he at times harassed the British.

About this time Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Parker sailed down the Sound and took possession of Rhode Island, leaving Earl Percy in command.

IN WINTER QUARTERS, BRETHREN FRATERNIZE.

Howe's army during the winter was quartered at Brunswick, Trenton and Staten Island, the 46th occupying an old transport ship as a barracks at Amboy, and was continually employed carrying supplies and ammunition between outlying posts. Still, notwithstanding difficulties and hardships, it is said that during that time, as opportunity offered, the brethren met, not only in their own but other local lodges, standing on the square with many of opposing political camps.

HOWE FOOLED, AND ENTERTAINED BY MRS. MURRAY.

An amusing incident is related by Dr. Thacker in his military journal of the period. That after the retreat of Washington from Long Island, General Putnam with a division of the army, was moving rapidly forward toward Harlem Heights, Howe and his officers in close pursuit called at

the house of Robert Murray (which stood where a stone recording the event has been placed, and which the writer has seen when passing at 36th street and 4th avenue, N.Y. City) and enquiring how long since the Americans had passed. Mrs. Murray replied that they were beyond successful pursuit, and as the day was hot asked them to dismount. The invitation of the charming Quaker lady and her no less charming daughter was irresistible. Mrs. Murray treated them with cake and wine, and they were induced to tarry two hours or more, Governor Tryon frequently joking her about her American friends. Those American friends, when Howe and his staff dismounted at her gate, were only ten minutes ahead."

THE 46TH AT PEEKSKILL.

Sir William Howe, learning that the Americans were forming magazines at Peekskill about fifty miles up the Hudson, sent the 46th regiment with four guns under Colonel Bird against the post, March 22, 1777. On their approach the Americans fired the stores and retreated. The British landing completed the destruction of the magazines and barracks, and seizing some valuable supplies returned.

BATTLE OF THE BRANDYWINE.

The regiment afterwards took the field with the army in the Jerseys to draw Washington from his fortified lines in the mountains. During the summer Howe, being desirous of getting possession of Philadelphia, which Washington occupied, got his forces together, and leaving five thousand men under Clinton at New York, he sailed from Sandy Hook with an army of about seventeen thousand men for the Chesapeake, and landing at Elk river formed his army in two divisions under Cornwallis and Kuyphausen, when meeting Washington's army of about fifteen thousand men under Sullivan and Wayne on the Brandywine river, September 11, 1777, defeated it, Sullivan being thrown into confusion by Cornwallis, while Wayne learning of Sullivan's repulse, and finding Kuyphausen about to advance, turned and hastily withdrew.

The Americans lost about thirteen hundred men, among the wounded being Lafayette, lately arrived from France. Of the British about five hundred were placed *hors de combat*; the 46th sustained but trifling loss on this occasion.

The Americans retreated across the Schuylkill river, camping a few miles beyond the city. The British army also crossed, camping at Germantown a few miles beyond Philadelphia, which Howe entered September 26.

THE RED FEATHERS.

It was immediately after Brandywine that the Light Company of the 46th won the distinction of the "Red Feathers."

When Washington crossed the Schuylkill with the main army, he left Wayne with about fifteen hundred men and four cannons, with directions to annoy the enemy's rear, and attempt to cut off his baggage train.

Wayne encamped at Paoli in a secluded spot from the main road, but his whereabouts becoming known, Howe despatched Major General (afterward Earl) Grey with two regiments and a body of light infantry to surprise him, September 20. This light battalion was made up of the light companies of the 46th and five other corps. Grey, having detached the flints from their guns, hence nicknamed by the Americans "no flint Grey"—marched stealthily towards midnight through a wood up a narrow defile in two divisions, and by the light of the camp fires approached the sleeping camp in silence, and having cut off the outposts made havoc with the bayonet, killing three hundred and taking several prisoners, besides arms and supplies. The attacking force lost only seven. The Americans who escaped vowed vengeance, sending word that should they meet again, no quarter would be given; the "Light Bobs" replied that "they were quite ready, and to prevent others from suffering on their account had stained their Feathers Red." Throughout the war this was the distinguishing badge of the light company of the 46th and the other five companies.

The badge was retained by the 46th, and later the regiment wore a "Red Ball Tuft" as a signal mark of Royal favor for bravery, and this distinction is still continued on the helmet of the 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwallis Light Infantry.

BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN.

On October 4 following, Washington, hoping to surprise the British at Germantown, advanced his forces under Sullivan and Wayne in the early morning, and although successful in the earlier movements, his troops got into confusion during a fog, even firing on some of their own people; when General Howe coming up with fresh troops drove them out,

having inspired his force with some of that dash which he had shown in earlier years, when he called for and led twenty-four volunteers of the light infantry up the entrenched path at Wolfe's Cove before dawn on the day of the battle of the Plains of Abraham.

Grey, being joined by Cornwallis, continued the pursuit. In this attempted surprise the Americans loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was very considerable, including some prominent officers. The British during the day had a number put *hors de combat*, with General Agnew and Colonel Bird of the 46th killed.

During the engagement the men under Wayne, seeing the light infantry under Grey, who commanded the third brigade, cried out, "Have at the bloodhounds, revenge Wayne's affair at Paoli."

HOWE FEARLESS IN WAR.

Of General Howe at Bunkers Hill, Major Purdon, Historian 47th regiment, who kindly sent me a copy of his Sketch, says: "When in command of the right wing, Howe told his men, "I shall not desire any of you to go a step further than where I myself go at your head," and continuing the Major writes, "Howe whose gallantry was commented on by his adversaries, was for a time almost alone, most of his personal staff, which consisted of twelve officers, having fallen; eleven out of the twelve fell before the day was over. Conspicuous in his general's uniform, his escape seemed marvelous as he led the flank companies. It is said his white silk stockings were red with the blood from the tall grass on which the dying had fallen."

Washington and his army went into winter quarters at Valley Forge about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, while the 46th with the British army generally occupied the city, and during the winter of 1777-8 detachments ranged the country, keeping open communications and collecting supplies.

MASONS MEET AND FRATERNIZE IN LODGES.

When quartered in the city, it is said the lodge resumed regular meetings, and that the masons of both armies met and interchanged visits at both places, and the late Chas. E. Myers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in his writings on Masonry during the Revolution says, "In the lodge during the turmoil of war, the Royalists and Federalists were wont to meet upon the square, both sides meeting upon the level."

RESULT OF BURGOYNE'S DEFEAT.

While the British under Howe were thus successful in Philadelphia and New York, General Burgoyne and his army in the north went down to defeat in the surrender of his force of some five thousand seven hundred of all ranks, in October 1777, to General Gates at Saratoga, who were later, in breach of the terms of capitulation, sent as prisoners to Charlottesville, Virginia (then a small village, without provision for officers and wives) and kept there for the most part until the close of the war.

This defeat of Burgoyne changed the whole course of the war. Franklin and others, who for some time had been caballing with the French ministers in Paris, made very little headway. Although the French had sent over a ship or two with some supplies and arms—until this great weakening of the British forces gave the powerful Duke de Choiseul an opportunity of paying back old scores, by, in February, 1778, making a treaty of defence and alliance to stand by the United States until it had won out its independence.

FRANCE IN ALLIANCE WITH THE AMERICANS.

In the Spring of this year Sir Wm. Howe, who had been knighted about the time of his arrival in Staten Island, returned to England; the command of the army passing to Sir Henry Clinton, made K.C.B. in 1777. About the same time the French Government despatched a powerful fleet with four thousand men under Admiral Count d'Estaing to American waters, when the British determined to evacuate Philadelphia and concentrate their forces at New York. On this movement becoming known to Washington, he broke up his camp at Valley Forge and entered the city as the British moved out, they being shortly afterwards followed by the Americans.

BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.

The regiment took part in the fatiguing march across the Jerseys in June, when the forces met, and fought an undecided battle until nightfall at Monmouth, June 28. During the fight the flank companies of the regiment were engaged in repelling an attack on the rear column.

After the engagement Sir Henry Clinton, collecting his

wounded, moved forward deliberately, and resting his army for some days on the Highlands, arrived at the coast, and going aboard Lord Howe's fleet inside Sandy Hook landed at New York, the French Admiral who had proposed to attack the British fleet remaining outside Sandy Hook. After the fight at Monmouth, Washington, deeming it prudent not to follow the British, put his forces in order and crossing the Hudson occupied White Plains, later fixing it headquarters at Fredericksburg in the same county.

ATTEMPT TO SEIZE NEWPORT.

Admiral D'Estaing did not bring his ships into New York harbor, but as arranged with Washington sailed for Newport, R.I., which was held by the British, to co-operate with the Americans under Sullivan in the siege and capture of the place, and later assist Washington in driving the British from New York. Lord Howe's fleet also arrived at Newport, and was about to attack d'Estaing when a fierce storm arose dispersing both fleets. Howe assembled his ships at Sandy Hook for a later attack, while the French ships, being very much shattered, sailed for Boston to refit, and Sullivan finding himself minus the fleet, gave up the siege, retiring from the island, and a misunderstanding having arisen in Boston between the Americans and the French, the Count d'Estaing sailed for the West Indies.

SACK OF NEW BEDFORD BY GENERAL GREY.

After the abandonment of the siege, Cannon's Military Records tell us that an expedition composed of the 46th and other regiments under Major General Grey sailed down Long Island Sound and proceeded against New Bedford on the Accushnet river, a noted privateering resort. On September 5, 1778, troops were landed, who sacked the place, destroying privateers and naval stores, and next day going aboard, sailed for Martha's Vineyard, and seizing arms, live stock and money returned to New York.

NIGHT ATTACK ON BAYLOR'S CAVALRY AT TAPPAN.

Rivington's Royal Gazette, published at the time, shows that immediately on Grey's return, Sir Henry Clinton sent troops up the Hudson under Lord Cornwallis and Grey to collect forage and provisions.

Landing near Dobb's Ferry on the west side, Cornwallis hoped to entrap Wayne and others whom Washington had ordered to support the Militia and disperse any foragers and scouts whom they might come across. Cornwallis, keeping to the river road, sent Grey with the 2nd Battalion Light Infantry and other troops up the Hackensack river, both to meet at Tappan, N.J., Wayne, learning of the British advance, escaped, but Grey finding that Colonel Baylor's Virginia Dragoons were near Tappan, the light infantry got behind his outposts at midnight, September 27, and rushed upon the men with the bayonet as they lay in farmhouses and barns, few escaped, being either killed, wounded or prisoners including the colonel and major. This was considered an overzealous and bloody service, and it was acknowledged on all hands that they might have spared the unresisting. The day following, the troops returned to camp.

Cornwallis had now possession of the Jersey side of the Hudson, and we learn from Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Kemble's Journal of September 30th, "A grand foraging party, the 44th and 46th regiments, light infantry and other troops, advanced on the main road to Tappan, scouts being sent in different directions to learn conditions as far as West Point, the troops sometimes having brushes with small parties of Militia and other American troops. On one occasion Lieutenant Colonel Butler, with a detachment of infantry and some cavalry under Major Lee, meeting a small party of yagers and chasseurs, under Captain Donop, severely punished them, killing wounding and taking prisoners. Marshall in his life of Washington says that "This at the time was considered a slight revenge for the onslaught on Colonel Baylor a few days before." These movements continued through October, when on the 27th the 46th was suddenly ordered to the West Indies, forming part of the army of ten regiments under Major General Grant, which sailed with the fleet for the West Indies November 2, 1778, thus terminating the services of the 46th in the war of the Revolution.

CAPTURE OF ISLAND OF ST. LUCIA.

On arrival in the West Indies, the flank companies of the 46th with the 5th regiment and the grenadiers which had landed on the island of St. Lucia, held the post of La Vigie which was stormed by nine thousand French troops which had landed, and making two impetuous charges they again made a third attempt, but were soon broken and forced to

re-embark, leaving the ground covered with killed and wounded while the British sustained a very small loss. The Governor surrendered the Island December 30, 1778, while Major General Grant in a special despatch to Brigadier General Meadows expressed his admiration for the honor the troops had done themselves, their King and Country. The regiment returned to England in 1782. In this year territorial distinctions having been adopted for the Infantry, the 46th was named the "South Devonshire." From 1784 the regiment was quartered in Ireland for eight years, later being sent to Gibraltar, when it again sailed for the West Indies, where it distinguished itself in the fierce fighting with the native Caribs, on the island of St. Vincent, who had been urged on by French emisaries.

A company of the 46th under Captain Dugald Campbell at midnight climbed the heights to buildings where the Caribs and their King were ensconced, and storming the place amid fierce fighting, the Caribs were defeated and their King slain.

The island was finally subjugated. The 46th, which had been engaged with the Caribs together, and in detachments, on thirteen occasions in eight months sustained a loss of four hundred men out of five hundred and twenty, afterwards return to England in 1796, and were later quartered in Ireland.

DEFENCE OF DOMINICA, LOSS OF MASONIC CHEST AND RESTORATION.

War having again broken out with France in 1803, the 46th is once more found in the West Indies guarding the island of Dominica assisted by the local militia, when in February, 1805, a French armament approached flying the British flag, and shortly after succeeded in landing four thousand men while the guns of the fleet poured broadsides into the town which took fire. Notwithstanding the greatly superior numbers of the enemy, the defenders, only really a few hundred—put up such a gallant defence that they could not be made to yield. The French finally retired to their ships, taking on board some regimental property which they had seized before sailing away.

The 46th was later, 1809-10, actively engaged in the reduction of Martinique and Guadaloupe.

The regiment, being much reduced in numbers during its

continuous and arduous warfare, returned to England in 1811, the General Officer in command of the West India station reporting in the highest terms of its devotion and bravery. The royal authority was afterward received for the 46th to bear the word "Dominica" on its regimental color and appointments "as a distinguishing mark of the good conduct and exemplary valor displayed in the defence of the island of Dominica against a very superior French force on the 22rd February, 1805."

Among the regimental baggage which the French took on board when leaving Dominica was the Masonic chest of the regimental lodge, which, after a correspondence of two years between the brethren of the fleet and those of the regiment, was restored by order of the French government with letters of apology. What a test of the vital force of the Masonic brotherhood, even at a time when a fierce and bitter warfare was being maintained!

The loss of the warrant was recorded by Grand Lodge in 1805 with revival in July the same year.

BUSH FIGHTING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The 46th arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, in February, 1814. Here detachments of the regiment had new and arduous work, in protecting the back country from the fierce attacks of the bushrangers. In 1815, Sergeant Broadfoot and a few men from the detachment at Hobart Town succeeded in tracking in the interior and bringing to justice a party of bushrangers whose atrocious deeds had become a terror. The Sergeant and his men received one hundred pounds and the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor.

In 1816, Corporal McCarthy and seven men were sent on a similar duty from Sydney and succeeded in breaking up a band of desperadoes led by an army deserter, all heavily armed. Their bravery and zeal was fully recognized in a money award.

This year also the flank companies were sent into the interior to reduce the aborigines to obedience, and Captains Schaw and Wallis on their return received the thanks of the Governor in general orders for zeal and endurance through a rough and almost trackless country.

The arduous work of those men of the past in giving protection to adventurous settlers in the lonely outlying portions of the Empire wherever the British flag had been unfurled is worthy of the highest note of recognition.

Notwithstanding the scattered work of detachments of the regiment, the brethren of the lodge continued zealous in keeping the principles of Masonry alive and active.

In 1903, the Grand Master of New South Wales, M. W. Bro. Remington, in addressing Grand Lodge said: "The earliest record of duly recognized Masonic work was in the year 1816 when the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues No. 227 G.R.I., held regular meetings in Sydney and doubtless initiated many new members. This was a celebrated Lodge which was founded in 1752, and we find that the Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1820, on the recommendation of the aforesaid Lodge No. 227, granted a warrant to a number of brethren in Sydney to establish a lodge, which after its sponsor was called Australian Social and numbered 260."

IN INDIA MANY YEARS.

The regiment arrived at Madras, December, 1817, and was stationed in different parts in Southern India for several years, being engaged in the Mahratta war in 1824. In the winter of 1826-7 it made a lengthened march from Cannanore to Secunderabad, during which disease and death entered its ranks. Remaining in the latter place for five years, the regiment took shipping for England and arrived there in 1833.

ARRIVAL IN MONTREAL.

It was later doing duty in Ireland and Gibraltar and in 1842 it arrived in Barbadoes.

On July 23, 1845, it arrived at Montreal and occupied the barracks at Laprairie a few miles above the city.

In October, 1846, the regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Garrett, K.H., arrived at Kingston, C. W.

In the following October it is found in Nova Scotia, and in May, 1848, it arrived at Portsmouth, England.

THE MASONIC BIBLE OF THE FORTY-SIXTH.

The Bible, which is still in possession of the regiment, was printed in London, 1712, in size about ten by twelve inches, bound in morocco and stamped in gold with Masonic emblems. It has had an eventful career, and the simple regimental story of its connection with Washington and the

French was elaborated upon in Masonic journals after the regiment returned from India in 1833.

To the late Lieutenant Colonel Lacy of the 46th, and at one time Master of Lodge No. 227, we are indebted for some interesting particulars, in a lecture which he delivered when exhibiting the Sacred Volume before the Royal Gloucester Lodge at Southampton in 1870.

In this lecture he says, "Shortly after he had been made a mason in St. John's Lodge, Secunderabad, Deccan, E.I., at which place he was quartered with the 46th regiment in 1831, on visiting the store rooms, he, as a member of the mess committee, noticed an old bullock trunk with brass mountings, engraved No. 227, L.S.U.V.

Learning that it was only an old box which belonged to the masons of the corps, and there being no objection to his having it, he removed it to his bungalow, when he found that the lock had been forced open, some jewels were certainly missing, but a record book was there, and several books of bye-laws, the Bible in a torn and dilapidated state, and a charter almost obliterated. This was the first time he believed he had heard of masonry in the regiment, and at first thought wondered why such an evident complete cessation of work."

It appears that some time after the regiment arrived on the Coromandel Coast in India, the lodge, retaining its own name, worked under a local warrant, but that after many marches of the regiment to various stations, one march in particular from Cannanore to Secunderabad in 1827, proved to be as Captain Lacy says, a "march of death, many brethren fell ill and died of cholera, many went to England sick. It was not therefore surprising, that having lost their best members, the lodge chest was in the state I found it." Continuing he says, "that it is many years since he carefully perused the records of the lodge, but he had a perfect recollection of reading on the flyleaf of the printed book of bye-laws, that the Bible belonging to Lodge No. 227 was that on which Washington received a degree of masonry. That during the war of Independence in America it was taken by the enemy who returned it with a flag of truce, and again that it was taken by the French in their attack in the island of Dominica, W.I., together with the lodge jewels and mess plate of the officers who returned it with the lodge jewels under a flag of truce, keeping the mess plate." Captain Lacy brought the Masonic chest with its contents to England on the return of the regiment in 1833.

The Bible was originally owned by Bartholomew West of Bedford on the Accushnet river, the family records of births, marriages and death, and other local events from 1709 to 1769 being written on its blank pages. It was consequently some time after the latter date it came into possession of the regiment.

MEN OF THE 46TH TAKE POSSESSION OF BIBLE AT NEW BEDFORD.

Colonel Lacy in his lecture in 1870 endeavoured to trace, from the movements of the regiment as recorded by Cannon, and the West family data as written in the Bible, how the Book got into possession of the 46th, but that remained to be solved later. It has already been shown that the troops under Major General Grey destroyed the village of Bedford on the Accushnet river, September 5, 1778, and to a diligent masonic student, Rev. R. S. Patterson, we are indebted for having traced the history of the Book about 1891. This brother was Chaplain to the Red River expedition commanded by Colonel (now Field Marshall Viscount) Wolseley in 1870, and later attached as Chaplain to the 46th or 2nd Battalion D. of C. L. Infantry. Bro. Patterson tells us, "the 46th formed part of Grey's force which destroyed the village of Bedford, Mass., at the mouth of the Accushnet river, and it was soldiers in its ranks who carried away the family Bible of the Wests residing in that village, among the dwelling houses destroyed being that of Bartholomew West and his two sons. This Book was held in great veneration by the old man, and he spoke of its loss with great regret, supposing it was burned with the other household effects, and until Mr. Patterson's diligent search, the descendants of the family had no knowledge of its existence."

After the sacking of Bedford and the return of the troops to New York, an expedition was sent up the Hudson under Lord Cornwallis and Grey, to operate on the Jersey side of the river, where General Wayne and other American officers were also active, as already related, and it is to an encounter at this time, is assigned the capture of the regimental baggage of the 46th, among which was the masonic chest and regalia with the Bible which had been previously carried away by soldiers of the same regiment early in the previous month at Bedford.

The Itinerary of General Washington by W. S. Baker

shows that at that time, October, 1778, the General had his headquarters at Fredericksburg, a few miles distant on the east side of the Hudson, and was regularly informed of all movements in that particular section where the troops were operating.

When the above-mentioned capture became known to him, he ordered the return under a flag of truce of the masonic property, at the same time sending a message "that Americans were not warring against institutions of benevolence."

In confirmation of these particular events, we have the very clear statement found in the oration on Washington, as a citizen soldier, statesman and mason (preserved in the Archives of the G. L. of Mass.) delivered by the Hon. Timothy Bigelow of Groton at the great Masonic service held in Boston in memory of Washington two months after his decease.

In this address the orator, after speaking of Washington's lifelong connection and attachment to masonry, shows that even during the bitter warfare of the Revolution, its teachings exercised a vital force which nothing could set aside, and continuing he said, "An incident once occurred which enabled him to display their influence to his foes. A body of American troops in some successful *rencontre* with the enemy possessed themselves, among other booty, of the jewels and furniture of a British travelling Lodge of Masons. This property was directed by the Commander-in-Chief to be returned under a flag of truce to its former proprietors, accompanied by a message, purporting that Americans did not make war upon institutions of benevolence." Continuing the orator said, "Of his attachment to our order you my respected brethren of the Grand Lodge of this Commonwealth have had personal knowledge. The information received from our Brethren who had the happiness to be members of the Lodge over which he presided for many years, and of which he died Master (Alexandria Washington) furnishes abundant proof of his persevering zeal for the prosperity of the institution." The above extracts, having been sent by the present writer to the well-known masonic student, Doctor Chetwode Crawley, Dublin, he, in drawing attention to these extracts in a communication published in the proceedings of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, London, says: "No definite statement is made to the effect that the Regimental Lodge to which General Washington restored the Chest was actually the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues No. 227 (I.C.). But

when the concurrent circumstances are taken into consideration, they lend so little countenance to any other interpretation, that the historical investigator would be entitled to demand ground for doubt. In technical language the *onus probandi* would be with the Caviller."

Whatever Masonic degree was conferred upon Washington in connection with this Bible, which Colonel Lacy says he remembers having seen written on the fly-leaf of the old byelaws of the lodge, and which continued to be a strong tradition handed down and accepted by brothers Colonels Lacy, Child and Maxwell of the old regimental lodge, we do not attempt to cast aside, for what after all is much of the history of the past if legend and tradition be wholly rejected; still following the march of events, as just related the honor could only have been conferred before the book came into possession of the regiment.

Washington was made, passed and raised in Fredericksburg Lodge Va. 1752-3; of this fact the records speak for themselves. He was throughout his career an ardent mason, and frequently showed his attachment to its principles.

He died Master of the lodge in Alexandria, Va., and it is on record that he was an occasional visitor at the lodges during the war, notably at Morristown, December 27, 1779.

THE TEMPLE AT NEWBURGH.

Lossing in his writings tells of Washington having had a building made of logs, forty by sixty feet, erected at Newburgh in 1780, where his headquarters then were, which was called "The Temple," where both public and masonic meetings were frequently held, a number of the American as well as French officers being members of the Craft. This building stood for many years.

Washington Irving in his Life says: "That Colonel Washington desirous of interviewing the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, paid a visit to Boston, Mass., in 1756, accompanied by his two aides-de-camp and black servants in livery. The cavalcade passing from Virginia via Philadelphia, New York, New London and Rhode Island, receiving much attention from polite society in the several places visited." His business did not take him to the district of Bedford where the owner of the Bible lived, not very many miles from his route of travel, yet it is a somewhat peculiar circumstance that the Masons of the place in taking out a char-

ter for their lodge in 1803 should call it "Washington Remembered." This lodge has long since lapsed. In the printed list of lodges in the United States at that time there are many called "Washington," but this one at New Bedford is the only one distinguished as "Washington Remembered."

Here there is room to account in some measure for a tradition when Bibles were scarce, and the book may have been in temporary possession of some lodge in the neighbourhood, where the Colonel was visiting, which wished to confer a further honor on a brother who was already somewhat distinguished as a leader in the frontier troubles with the French.

RESUSCITATION OF THE LODGE.

It has already been shown that Captain Lacy on his return from India in 1833, brought the lodge chest and its contents with him, and being evidently an ardent mason was not long in trying to revive it.

In the following year, being stationed at Weedon in Northamptonshire, he sent the old and dilapidated warrant to Ireland, with a request for its revival. This the Grand Lodge was willing to accede to, if he could give the names of three of the old members. Even this was impossible, there was only one of the former band of brothers.

This name together with two of the senior masons of the regiment were accepted, and a renewal warrant was issued, when brother Captain W. Lacy was installed as Master by the well-known brother Dr. Crucifix of London at Weedon, August 10, 1834.

As the Bible was in such a torn state, it was rebound, care being taken not to destroy any handwriting in it.

The 46th was shortly after quartered in Ireland, when, owing to many changes in the regiment on its return from India, and Captain Lacy having left the regiment within a year, the lodge again became dormant, there being only two or three left with little sign of any increase. Brother Captain Child took charge of the lodge chest and its contents until his arrival in Montreal, in 1845.

Shortly after, the regiment arrived here and being sent into barracks at Laprairie, a few miles above the city, several brethren in active service with the military establishment here or retired therefrom (principal among whom was Sergeant Major William Shepherd of the Royal Artillery)

and who were about to form a military lodge, hearing of the warrant and regalia of the dormant lodge of the 46th in keeping of brother Captain W. Child, and becoming desirous, if possible, of starting under the ægis of such a historical charter applied to him for a transfer of the warrant and regalia in regular order, that they might continue the work as a permanent semi-military or garrison lodge in Montreal.

After further correspondence with the custodian who was then stationed at Kingston, C.W., he transferred what remained of the old furniture and jewels to the brethren in Montreal, the Bible being kept as the property of the regiment, while the warrant was returned to Ireland accompanied by the request that a renewal warrant be issued to continue the work here, as a semi-military lodge, and as the preface to the bye-laws later adopted, says, "With a view to enable naval and military brethren temporarily stationed in Montreal, and who have not the opportunity of becoming permanent members of any particular lodge, to enjoy the right and privilege of Freemasonry without being subjected to the fee required from brethren who may not be called upon a second time, in consequence of their settled situation, for such fee."

OFFICERS OF LODGE INSTALLED.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted the prayer of the brethren, a new warrant bearing the same number and name being issued July 1st, 1847, when after a somewhat lengthened delay before the receipt of the commission owing to incorrect postal address having been given to Grand Secretary who forwarded the warrant, Brother Sergeant Major William Shepherd was installed as Master with Brothers William Robinson and Robert Balfour as senior and junior Wardens with other officers in St. George's Lodge No. 643, E.R., on March 23rd, 1848, in Montreal and the lodge entered on its career with varying success.

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

A few years after this date, owing to distance, and communications between the Provincial Grand Lodge in Canada and the parent grand bodies in the mother country being sometimes misunderstood and delayed, a movement arose to form a Grand Lodge of Canada, when a circular was sent

out from Hamilton, C.W., requesting the various local lodges to send representatives to meet at Niagara Falls, July, 1855. After duly considering the question in all its bearings, the convention adjourned to meet in Hamilton, at which this lodge was duly represented, when after further formalities, an independent Grand Lodge of Canada was duly proclaimed October 10th, 1855, with W. Mercer Wilson in the Grand East and T. B. Harris, Grand Secretary.

At the November communication of this lodge the report of our representative, R. W. Bro. Bernard, having been presented, it was unanimously resolved that "This Lodge recognize the Grand Lodge of Canada as the Supreme and only legitimate Masonic Authority in Canada, and further resolved that this lodge hereby surrenders its warrant to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and will hereafter exist under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada."

AFFILIATION WITH GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

"A charter being granted by the Grand Lodge of Canada to the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues No. 227, on the register of the Grand Lodge of Ireland as an affiliated lodge under the same designation and enrolled as No. 1, on the register November 26, 1855, the following brethren being named therein as Officers, viz: Wm. M. Brown, W. M., Edwin Morris, S. W., R. A. Malcolm, J. W., and others. The charter is signed by Wm. Mercer Wilson, Grand Master; A. Bernard, D. G. M.; Thos. B. Harris, Grand Secretary.

This charter is also countersigned as follows on the affiliation of the lodge with the Grand Lodge of Quebec: (Endorsed) J. H. Graham, Grand Master G. L. of Que., Montreal, September 23rd, 1874.

Name changed to the Lodge of Antiquity.

Attached to the charter is the following: Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada.

Resolution: It was moved by R. W. Bro. Stephens, seconded by R. W. Bro. Simpson, and unanimously adopted, That the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues shall henceforth be called "The Lodge of Antiquity," wear gold instead of silver jewels, and take precedence of all numbered lodges.

Given under my hand and seal of this Grand Lodge at Hamilton this 24th August, A. L. 5857, A. D. 1857.

(Seal) THOS. B. HARRIS,
G. Secretary.

On the renumbering of Lodges in 1877, "Antiquity" became No. 1, G.R.Q.

At the communication of the Lodge in May 1st, 1856, the W. Master read a copy of the official recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada (and its subordinate lodges working under their jurisdiction) by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, when it was unanimously voted "that a communication be sent to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, embodying the thanks and good wishes of the Lodge for the kindness and attention shown to them during the long time that they had worked under a charter of the said Grand Lodge of Ireland."

CENTENNIAL JEWEL.

At a communication held October 17, 1888, a resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary to apply to the Grand Master for permission to have a Centennial Jewel, when at a subsequent meeting of date January 16, 1889, the following letter was read and ordered to be spread upon the minutes in full:

"Grand Secretary Office, Montreal, 10 January, 1889.
"A. F. Lemessurier, Esq.,

"Secretary Lodge of Antiquity, No. 1, A.F. & A. M.
Dear Sir and Bro.,

"I have a letter to-day from M. W. Bro. H. L. Robinson, Grand Master, directing me to inform you, that he has very great pleasure to grant permission asked for, by your communication to me of 26th. December last, to wear a Centennial Jewel, commemorating the interesting fact of your Lodge having existed for a period of over one hundred years.

The G. M. is pleased to remember that the first Brother he ever raised to the Sublime Degree of a M. M. was in the Lodge of Antiquity then called Lodge of Social and Military Virtues.

"I am yours fraternally,

JOHN H. ISAACSON,

Grand Secretary.

A committee was named to get a design for the Centennial Jewel, and having carried out its instruction, the Jewel in gold is now worn on lodge nights by many members, being highly prized as a tangible evidence of membership in a lodge of such historic interest as Antiquity," formerly "Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, 227, G.R.I.

The Lodge has in its Archives a fac simile copy of the Bible, presented by Lieutenant Colonel Lacy in 1872, containing some thirty pages, including the title page and some of the most interesting pages of the book, the blank spaces being filled with the original written family history of births, marriages and deaths together with some other local happenings of the West family from 1709 to 1769. These pages have been specially photo-zincographed while in the care of Colonel Lacey; the whole together with the lecture being bound in blue cloth and endorsed in gold "The Masonic Bible of the 46th Regiment."

After the reception of the Book, this highly esteemed brother was placed in our roll as Honorary Member.

On the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, October 20, 1869, Victoria Lodge No. 173, G.R.C. split, some brethren joining Quebec and were warranted as No. 17. Later on, November 23, 1874, both lodges united as Victoria No. 17, Q.R., which on renumbering of lodges, December 3, 1877, became No. 26 Q.R., and as such remained until it happily amalgamated with the Lodge of Antiquity, December 26, 1883, and from this date the Lodge appears to have enjoyed a large amount of prosperity.

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA.

Among the many notable visitors, naval, military and professional brethren, none were more welcome than Sir John A. Macdonald, when the Grand Master of Canada, M. W. Bro. Lieutenant Colonel Stevenson, convened a special meeting under the warrant of this Lodge for the purpose of receiving R. W. Bro. Sir J. A. Macdonald, G.C.B., Prime Minister and Father of the Dominion of Canada, representing the Grand Lodge of England near the Grand Lodge of Canada, on July 27, 1869.

The Lodge was opened in due and ancient form, when the R. W. Brother was received with the usual honors, and then addressed the large body of brethren assembled, expressing his satisfaction at the enthusiastic manner in which he had been received. On this occasion the R. W. Brother remained to the close of the proceedings of the Lodge.

During the lengthened career of the Lodge assistance to charitable and worthy objects has not been forgotten, while brethren who have done signal service have had tangible recognition.

ARCHIVES.

The Lodge has in its archives besides the fac-simile copy of the Bible presented by Lieutenant Colonel Lacy, a few of the old jewels which had been transferred by Captain Child in 1846, viz: W. Masters jewel, engraved L. S. M. V. No. 227; P. Masters jewel, engraved 46th regiment; S. and J. Wardens jewels, made of tin, very crude in workmanship, with part of an old collar attached; the jewel of a secretary, besides a silver trowel with ivory handle in perfect condition and engraved, obverse: "From W. M. Bro. E. Sanderson to L. S. M. V. 227. A token of affection 1819-5823." Reverse: "May the Brethren long continue to work herewith the True Masonic Cement." The jewels in tin are supposed to have been made in New South Wales, of old canteen boxes, when some of the companies were sent on special outpost duty.

The archives are also enriched with a Breeches Bible in good order. The imprint on the title page is as follows: "Imprinted at London by the Deputies of Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queene's most excellent Majestie, 1599." Written on the fly-leaf is "Presented by Mrs. England of the 47th Regiment to John Doty, chaplain to His Majesty's Royal New York Regiment, August 28th, 1779;" and endorsed on the Title page, "John Doty."

On the fly-leaf as above is also written, "October 21, 1871." This Bible, the one on which General George Washington was obligated as a Master Mason, now the property of Zetland Lodge, formerly No. 731 English register and now No. 7, G.R.Q., is hereby declared to be and remain the property of the said lodge No. 7 of the G. L. of Quebec and the following members have subscribed their names thereto: M. Doyle, W. M., Jas. G. Cleghorn, S. W., Sam'l. Moss, Treasurer, J. A. Richardson, I. G.," also by several past masters.

Mrs. England, wife of Lieutenant Poole England of the 47th Regiment (to which was attached lodge No. 192 I. C.), which was sent into captivity with other troops to Charlottesville, Va., with many wives and children, after the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, arriving at destination December, 1778, after forty-five marches. This place was then only a small village, and officers on giving their parole could travel freely seeking quarters even as far as Richmond. About the same distance in the State lay Fredericksburg. Hadden says, "forty officers were on parole from Congress in 1779." This lady afterwards coming to New

York and on to Canada evidently met Chaplain Doty of the Royal New Yorks (which had been raised by Sir John Johnson, son of Sir William, from among his friends on the Johnson estates on the Mohawk river), the regiment being quartered partly on Lake Champlain and Carleton Island, river St. Lawrence, where Captain Aubrey of the 47th, who had not been captured, was in command at the latter place, 1779. It is thought that Mrs. England's husband when in Virginia got by purchase or otherwise the Bible from a masonic brother who made it clear to him, that it had been used when Washington was made a Master Mason in August, 1753, just twenty-five years before they were sent into Virginia. Such is the result of the writer's research. Still we are of opinion that the brethren of Zetland must have had some knowledge of its past history when they wrote over their signatures the above inscription forty years ago. Bro. Clarence Howard, Past Master of the lodge at Fredericksburg, Va., in reply to my enquiry, wrote, "I do not think there is any doubt that the Bible (theirs) which was used at the initiation of George Washington was also used when he was made a fellow craft and also when he was made a Master Mason. In fact as far as we are able to ascertain it was the only Bible that was used by the Lodge at that time, and the only one that could have been used, as Bibles at that time were not as plentiful as they are at the present time. The fly-leaf of the Bible has also the signature of Alex. Woodrow, who was secretary of the Lodge at the time that Washington was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason."

This valuable heirloom from the library of Brother Doty (who had retired from the regiment in 1781 and settled as Rector of Sorel in this district) to this old Military lodge has much unwritten history. Brother Doty was prominent in the Craft, and in 1809 a warrant was issued to him to hold a Lodge in Three Rivers, in which place he died in 1841. His second wife long survived him, dying in Montreal as late as 1860.

The book by some means got into possession of another lodge (Zetland), was rebound, and held by it for several years, until after thorough investigation among one or two very old members, it was honorably restored by the Master of Zetland at a regular stated meeting in November, 1908.

As the years roll on the Lodge grows in favor and strength under a succession of earnest rulers since 1847, the roll of

membership ever moving, now numbering about two hundred and twenty.

The Lodge still retains the old Latin Motto: "Libens, Solvit Merito, Votum," the initials of which correspond with the English title "Lodge of Social and Military Virtues." The motto being rendered "He pays his vow, willingly and justly."

DOMINICA LODGE IN THE 46TH.

We have not followed the later career of the old 46th or 2nd Battallion D. of C. Light Infantry when it did valliant service for the Crown in the Crimea (Sebastopol) India, Egypt (Tel el Kebir) the Nile 1884-5, South Africa 1899-2, Paardeberg, etc. Still throughout all these years the spark of Masonry which had almost gone out in 1846, appears to have gradually awakened and sprang into new life, when its brethren asked for and obtained a charter from the Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1896, as "Dominica Lodge" No. 174, and with the famous and revered old regimental Bible, the brethren assemble around the Altar as in former years. And in these recent days, the writer having entered into communication with Colonel Chapman at Bermuda, fraternal greetings have been exchanged between the old and the new, the masonic chord as a wireless message picking up Montreal, Bermuda and Bloemfontein, South Africa.

A lodge with such a history as we have endeavoured to trace could not fail to have associated with its story the names of many prominent brethren in the craft, as well as many historic legends, and associations, besides interesting relics.

Unfortunately there is little left to form a connected story of its early history or of those who were associated with it in the vicissitudes of its regimental career.

ANNUAL CELEBRATIONS.

The Brethren of the Lodge dine together on the statutory masons day, St. John the Evangelist, and welcome their lady friends to a dance on the evening of the fourth of March, being the date of the first warrant of the Lodge, while our story would not be complete without making mention of our Annual Military Night which is held on the seventeenth of March, in honor of its Irish origin when our Military brethren, Volunteers, Militia and Regulars, both mem-

bers and visitors, appear in the uniform of the corps to which they are or were attached, and the banquet hall, fittingly decorated with banners, shields and arms, is alive with music, song and story, recalling to mind feats of daring and the fraternal actions of our military brethren of the past.

The Marquis Duquesne, Governor General of New France, during whose regime Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg) was built, was a member of the Masonic Order. See "Gould's Military Lodges."

WORSHIPFUL MASTERS OF THE LODGE FROM 1847.

	W. Bro. W. Shepherd,	1848- 9	
R.	W. Bro. T. D. Harrington,	1849-50, D.D.G.M.	
	W. Bro. W. L. Brown,	1851- 2	
	W. Bro. R. A. Malcolm,	1853- 4, 8	
	W. Bro. W. L. Brown,	1855	
R.	W. Bro. E. Morris,	1856- 7, 9, 60, 2, D.D.G.M.	
	W. Bro. R. M. Scholes,	1861	
	W. Bro. F. C. Dettmers,	1863-4	
	W. Bro. Alexis Brunet,	1865	
R.	W. Bro. I. C. Frank,	1866-7, D.D.G.M.	
	W. Bro. M. Gutman,	1868-9	
R.	W. Bro. J. Urquhart,	1870-1, D.D.G.M.	
	W. Bro. L. Cohen,	1874	
R.	W. Bro. Alex. Chisholm,	1872, 3, 5, 6, 81-5, G.R.	
	W. Bro. H. J. Boswell,	1877	
	W. Bro. C. M. Putney,	1878	
	W. Bro. Ed. Pervis,	1879	
	W. Bro. A. Schmidt,	1880	
	W. Bro. C. S. Aspinall,	1886-7	
V.	W. Bro. John Ion,	1888, P.M. Victoria, 1877	
V.	W. Bro. W. N. King,	1889-90	
V.	W. Bro. Jas. Mitchell,	1891, P.M. Victoria, 1878	
	W. Bro. A. F. Lemessurier,	1892-3	
V.	W. Bro. F. Upton,	1894-5	
R.	W. Bro. J. Beamish Saul,	1896-7, D.D.G.M.	
R.	W. Bro. J. S. Thompson,	1898, G.R.	
R.	W. Bro. W. J. Fellows,	1899, G.J.W.	
	W. Bro. Henry Hurst,	1900-1	
	W. Bro. C. A. Corrigan,	1902	
	W. Bro. W. R. Chennell,	1903	
V.	W. Bro. R. C. Binning,	1904	
	W. Bro. G. A. Southee,	1905	
R.	W. Bro. Frank T. Bown,	1906 D.D.G.M.	
R.	W. Bro. A. B. J. Moore,	1907 G.R.	
	W. Bro. W. R. Eakin,	1908	
	W. Bro. Harry Wilson, jr	1909	
	W. Bro. Hugh W. Glassford,	1910	
	W. Bro. James Cooper,	1911	

W. Bro. Lt.-Col. W. Lacy,	Honorary
M. W. Bro. Lt.-Col. A. A. Stevenson,	"
V. W. Bro. Geo. C. Bown,	*
R. W. Bro. Alex. Murray,	*
R. W. Bro. W. M. Lemessurier,	*
W. Bro. E. E. J. S. Rothwell,	*
V. W. Bro. Andrew Baile,	*
V. W. Bro. C. H. Walters,	*
W. Bro. Thos. Taylor,	+
W. Bro. H. Wilson, sr.	+
W. Bro. J. T. Branson,	+
W. Bro. C. M. Gardiner	+

* By Amalgamation

+ By Affiliation

GREETING DOMINICA LODGE.

At the regular Communication held on the 16th of February, 1910, R. W. Bro. J. Beamish Saul, Past District Deputy Grand Master, presented an interesting letter from Colonel F. H. Chapman, I. P. M. Dominica Lodge No. 174, G. R. I. in the 46th or 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry stationed at Bermuda, conveying the fraternal greetings of the Lodge to the brethren of "Antiquity" formerly No. 227, G.R.I. in the 46th Regiment.

It was moved by R. W. Bro. J. Beamish Saul, seconded by F. T. Bown, Lieutenant 3rd Victoria Rifles, Past District Deputy Grand Master, and resolved:

That the thanks of the Lodge are hereby heartily accorded to Col. Chapman, I. P. M., the Worshipful Master and brethren of Dominica Lodge in the 46th Regiment **now** on its way to Bloemfontein, South Africa; that they are delighted to be put in touch by the letter of the Colonel to our R. W. Brother, with their Masonic brethren of the 46th who in Dominica Lodge have revived the principles of the order, so nobly held aloft by the old military brethren of the Lodge of Social and Military Virtues, warranted 4th March, 1752 No. 227, G.R.I. and now continued in its lineal successor the Lodge of Antiquity, established as a semi-military stationary

lodge in Montreal by transfer of its Irish Warrant in 1847, and later enrolled under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec as No. 1, authorized to wear gold instead of silver and also a centenary jewel. The brethren convey to Col. Chapman, I.P.M., the Worshipful Master, officers and brethren of Dominica Lodge No. 174 G.R.I., their hearty and fraternal greetings on its great success in continuing and upholding in the old 46th in different lands under the grand old flag, which has ever been synonymous with liberty and justice, the basic masonic principles "The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Man."

The photograph of the members of the Lodge, and also that of the frontispiece and title page of the Bible which has continued in possession of the regiment, except when temporarily absent, being captured on two occasions, for well nigh one hundred and thirty years, are highly appreciated, and the brethren will follow with interest the brilliant continuing success of His Majesty's 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and its Masonic brethren of Dominica Lodge, and

That Brother Secretary transmit this resolution to Colonel Chapman, I.P.M., Bloemfontein, O.R.C., South Africa.

(Seal)	H. W. Glassford, W. M.
	James Cooper, Major 1st P.W.F., S. W.
W. G. McCulloch,	Wm. Eaves, J. W.
Secretary	Henry Hurst, P.M. Treas.

Colonel Chapman in his reply expressed the warm thanks of the Brethren of Dominica Lodge for the deep fraternal greeting, as conveyed in the resolution which will be preserved in their archives.

ON THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD.

At the Stated meeting of the Lodge held in the Masonic Temple on the 18th May, 1910, the following resolution presented by Brother J. Beamish Saul was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED: That the Brethren of the Lodge hereby join in the profound grief and universal sorrow, not only of Britons, but of all Anglo-Saxon and other nations on the death

of His Majesty King Edward the Seventh, and the sympathy as fully extended to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught and members of the Royal family on their sad loss and bereavement of a well loved, wise and gracious Sovereign, who during his reign, all too short, has by his wisdom tended to knit together in the bonds of friendship the great ruling Powers, and thus earned for himself the grand and noble title of "Peacemaker." The Masonic world was brought very close to our deeply mourned king, who as Grand Master for some twenty-five years, presided over the Masons of England with dignity and wisdom, and on laying down the office on his accession to the Throne, graciously consented to act as Protector of the Craft, while his brother H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught was elected and installed as Most Worshipful Grand Master.

Our great King during his illustrious reign went in and out among the nations, and quietly wove a chain which so connected peoples of previously quarrelsome instincts that he was universally acclaimed "Edward the Peacemaker," and Masons of the Anglo-Saxon race wherever found, while bowing their heads in one united sorrow, have to acknowledge that "God moves in a mysterious way," and that He, to whose will all must submit, has in His wisdom called away our King and Brother, who in his last moments is said to have whispered "I think I have done my duty."

We express our loyalty and devotion to His Majesty King George the Fifth. May his reign be long and illustrious, and may the halo which rests on the life and character of his beloved father be reflected on his actions while ruling over the great and united British Empire which has descended to him from King Edward the Seventh, who will long live as a sweet memory in British hearts.

Resolved, that the resolution be inscribed on the Minutes and that a copy be transmitted to Sir Edward Letchworth, Grand Secretary, for submission to the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of England, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

H. W. Glassford, W. M.
W. G. McCulloch, Secretary.

(Seal)

London, July 22nd, 1910.

The Secretary Lodge of Antiquity, A. F. & A. M.
Montreal.

Dear Sir and Brother,

I am directed by the Duke of Connaught, M. W. Grand Master, to ask you to be good enough to convey to the Worshipful Master and Brethren of the Lodge of Antiquity, Montreal, the heartfelt thanks of the Grand Lodge of England, for the most kind and fraternal expression of sympathy on the irreparable loss which has been sustained by the lamented death of his beloved brother King Edward the Seventh, Past Grand Master and Protector of the Craft, and also the expression of their loyalty and devotion towards His Majesty King George the Fifth.

I am yours faithfully and fraternally,

E. Letchworth, G. Secty.

"Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away."

